Virginia Gazette

OR,

NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inſpire our Souls!—And make OUR Lives, in THY Poſſeſſion happy, —Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

June, 30th, 1774. (No. 4.)

Letter from the Committee of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH to the BALTIMORE Committee of Correſpondence.

NORFOLK, June 2d, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

WE acknowledge receipt of your intereſting favor, and hope you will ſtill continue to communicate your ſentiments to us on the important ſubject of your letter, in the freeſt and fulleſt manner. We are happy in ſo general a concurrence in opinion with you, and are ready to unite in any meaſures that may be generally thought for the advantage of the colonies, and the relief of our unhappy brethren of Boſton. We ſympathize moſt ſincerely with them in their ſufferings; our hearts are warmed with affection for them; and we truſt they will never be deſerted, nor left the ſolitary ſtrugglers againſt arbitrary power. The act for blocking up their harbor and ſtopping their trade, and the bill for altering and amending the charter of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, which Lord North has lately brought into the houſe of commons, we view as fatal ſtrokes to the liberties of theſe colonies, and as a public robbery of our rights; but we reſt with a firm aſſurance that the paltry policy, of attacking a town or province SINGLY, will never ſo unhappily delude us, as to diſunite us from that joint, firm, and univerſal oppoſition of all Britiſh America, which we truſt will always render abortive every ſuch pernicious meaſure.—As we have had occaſion to write to South Carolina, previous to this our earlieſt opportunity of anſwering your favor, we tranſmit you a copy of that letter, which you may pleaſe to communicate as you think proper. You have alſo incloſed ſome other papers, from which you will be fully ſenſible, that we are ready to join in any meaſures for the public good. We are, with great eſteem and regard,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient
humble ſervants,

(SIGNED)
JOS. HUTCHINGS.
ALEX. SKINNER.
JAMES TAYLOR.
PAUL LOYAL.
WILLIAM HARVEY.

A true copy, WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

Letter from the Committee of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH to the BOSTON Committee.

NORFOLK, June 3d, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

WE gladly take this firſt opportunity of aſſuring our Brethren of Boſton on this melancholy occaſion, that we are not indifferent ſpectators of their diſtreſſing ſituation, under the preſent cruel exertion of Britiſh power, to ſupport an edict calculated to ruin their trade, and forever ſubject a very conſiderable property to the arbitrary pleaſure of the crown. Our boſoms glow with tender regard for you; we ſympathize with you in your ſufferings, and thought it our duty devoutly to obſerve the appointment of the firſt of June, as a day of faſting and prayer, ſolemnly to addreſs the Almighty Ruler to ſupport you in your afflictions, and to remove from our Sovereign, thoſe pernicious counſellors that have been the wicked inſtruments of your oppreſſion. Be aſſured we conſider you as ſuffering in the common cauſe, and look upon ourſelves as bound by the moſt ſacred and ſolemn ties, to ſupport you in every meaſure that ſhall be found neceſſary to regain your juſt rights and privileges.—As we have had occaſion to communicate our ſentiments to Charleſtown and Baltimore, we refer you to thoſe letters and the other papers tranſmitted to you; and although we are not one of the larger commercial towns on the continent, yet as the trade is more collected here, than in any other place of this well-watered and extenſive dominion, we thought it our duty to communicate what we apprehend to be the ſenſe of the mercantile part of the community among us.

That the Almighty arm may ſupport you and ſhield you in the hour of danger, is the fervent prayer of,

Gentlemen,

Your affectionate brethren,

THOMAS NEWTON, Junr.
JOSEPH HUTCHINGS.
MATTHEW PHRIPP.
SAMUEL KER.
ROBERT SHEDDEN.
HENRY BROWN.
ALEX. SKINNER.
THOMAS BROWN.
ROBERT TAYLOR.

A true copy, WILLIAM DAVIES, Clk.

A BILL for the impartial adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Caſes of Perſons queſtioned for any Acts done by them in the Execution of the Law, or for the Suppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England.

WHEREAS in his Majeſty's province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, an attempt hath lately been made to throw off the authority of the parliament of Great-Britain over the ſaid province; and an actual and avowed reſiſtance by open force, to the execution of certain acts of parliament, hath been ſuffered to take place, uncontrouled and unpuniſhed, in defiance of his Majeſty's authority, and to the utter ſubverſion of all lawful Government.

And whereas, in the preſent diſordered ſtate of the ſaid province, it is of the utmoſt importance to the general welfare thereof, and to the re-eſtabliſhment of lawful authority throughout the ſame, that neither the Magiſtrates acting in ſupport of the laws, nor any of his Majeſty's ſubjects aiding and aſſiſting them therein, or in the ſuppreſſion of Riots and Tumults, raiſed in oppoſition to the execution of the laws and ſtatutes of this Realm, ſhould be diſcouraged from the proper diſcharge of their duty, by an apprehenſion, that in caſe of their being queſtioned for any acts done therein, they may be liable to be brought to trial for the ſame, before perſons who do not acknowledge the validity of the laws in the execution whereof, or the authority of the Magiſtrate in the ſupport of whom ſuch acts had been done.

In order therefore to remove every ſuch diſcouragement from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, and to induce them, upon all proper occaſions, to exert themſelves in ſupport of the public peace of the province, and of the authority of the King and Parliament of Great-Britain over the ſame: Be it enacted by the KING's Moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That if at any time, within the ſpace of years from and after the any bill or bills of indictment ſhall be found againſt any perſon for murther, or other capital offence, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and it ſhall appear, by information given upon oath to the Governor, or in his abſence to the Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid province, that the fact was committed by the perſon indicted, while he was either in the execution of his duty as a magiſtrate, for the ſuppreſſion of Riots, or in the ſupport of the laws of revenue, or that he was acting in his duty as an officer of revenue, or acting under the direction and order of any magiſtrate for the ſuppreſſion of riots, or for the carrying into effect the laws of revenue, or aiding and aſſiſting in any of the purpoſes aforeſaid; and if it ſhall alſo appear, to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor reſpectively, that an indifferent trial cannot be had within the ſaid province, in that caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, to direct that the indictment ſhall be tried in ſome other of his Majeſty's colonies, or in Great-Britain, and for that purpoſe to order the perſon indicted to be ſent under a ſufficient cuſtody to the place appointed for his trial; and that there may be no failure of juſtice from the want of evidence in ſuch caſes, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, to ſettle and aſſeſs a reaſonable ſum to be allowed for the expence of ſuch witneſſes as the proſecutor, or the perſon indicted, ſhall deſire to be ſummoned; which ſum ſhall be advanced by the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, to the witneſſes, who, upon the receipt thereof, ſhall enter into a recognizance before a Judge of the Superior Court, to appear and give evidence upon the trial of ſuch indictment.

And be it further enacted, That the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, if he ſhall direct the trial to be had in any other of his Majeſty's colonies, ſhall tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to the Governor of ſuch other colony; who ſhall immediately iſſue a Commiſſion of Oyer and Terminer, and deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſaid indictment, with the ſaid recognizances, to the Chief Juſtice, and ſuch other perſons as have uſually been Commiſſioners of Oyer and Terminer there, who ſhall have power to proceed upon the ſaid indictment, as if the ſame had been found before them, and the trial ſhall thereupon proceed in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes as if the offence had been committed in ſuch place: And in caſe the Governor, or in his abſence the Lieutenant-Governor, ſhall direct the trial to be had in Great-Britain, he ſhall then tranſmit the indictment, together with the recognizances of the witneſſes, under the ſeal of the province, to one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, who ſhall deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, the ſame to the Maſter of the Crown Office, and the indictment ſhall be tried in the next term, at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, in like manner, to all intents and purpoſes, as if the offence had been committed in the county of Middleſex.

HOUSE of COMMONS, April 23.

THE Houſe ſat for near half an hour without any buſineſs before them, when Lord North came, and preſented to the ſpeaker ſeveral extracts of letters, &c. and the third Boſton bill "for "the impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the caſes of perſons "queſtioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the "law, or for the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, in the province "of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in New England."

The Bill was read a firſt time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge aroſe, ſaying, "Sir, I am aſtoniſhed at the noble Lord's proceeding, in bringing in a bill of the utmoſt conſequence, at a time when there is ſo thin a Houſe. [There was only forty one Members.] It is an improper time; it is taking us by ſurprize; it is cowardly. But, Sir, I ſhould think myſelf highly unworthy a ſeat in this Aſſembly, was I to ſuffer ſo pernicious a bill to paſs in any ſtage, without giving my hearty negative to it. I will oppoſe it every time I have an opportunity, although I do not imagine I ſhall be much attended to. This is a bill, Sir, of ſuch a ridiculous and cruel nature, that I am really aſtoniſhed how any perſon could think of making it. Does the noble Lord think that a man who chances to ſee a perſon murdered in America, will come over here as an evidence againſt the aggreſſor? Does the noble Lord think, that any American would hazard a trial here, or that he ſhould expect to have juſtice done him, if he was to come over? Then, Sir, a perſon would be brought over here to be tried, and you would have evidences only on one ſide; but I imagine if thoſe evidences ſhould not be ſufficient, evidence here, who never ſaw the tranſaction, would be procured, and the criminal acquitted. I plainly foreſee the dangerous conſequences of this bill; IT IS MEANT TO ENSLAVE AMERICA, and the ſame Miniſter who means to enſlave them, would if he had it in his power, enſlave England; it is his aim, and what he wiſhes to do; but I ſincerely hope the Americans will not admit of the execution of thoſe deſtructive bills, but nobly refuſe them; if they do not, they are the moſt abject ſlaves that ever the earth produced, and nothing that the Miniſter can do, is baſe enough for them.

Lord North.—Sir, I think myſelf called upon to vindicate my conduct for bringing in the bill at ſo thin a Houſe. Sir, was I to know there would be but few Members attend? I did as I promiſed I would do, which was to bring in a bill as ſoon as it was ready; it was but juſt finiſhed when I brought it, and I little expected to have any debate upon it in this ſtage: I thought Sir, the debate would be upon the ſecond reading; it uſually is ſo; and I ſincerely hope, when this bill is read a ſecond time, that we ſhall have a very full Houſe, and let every gentleman give his opinion upon it. I wiſh to have it thoroughly diſcuſſed, and if it ſhould be found to be a bad bill, in God's name throw it out; but if found otherwiſe, you cannot be too unanimous in aſſenting to it; the more unanimity there is, the ſtronger effect it will have. As to its being meant to enſlave America, I deny it, I have no ſuch intention; it is an unpleaſant, but neceſſary ſtep to bring them to a ſenſe of their duty; that aſſertion has much the ſame truth in it as what has been before ſaid, that the Americans had ſeen their error, and were willing to ſatisfy the India Company. Sir, there is a ſhip arrived, I think her name is the Fortune, Captain Gorham; ſhe arrived in Boſton harbour the latter end of February, or beginning of March, 1774, I cannot ſay which; ſhe was loaded with tea; the inhabitants came immediately and unloaded her, and emptied the contents of her cargo into the ſea. Is this Sir, ſeeing their error? Is this Sir, reforming? Is this making reſtitution to the India Company? Sure, no gentleman will, after this, urge any in their defence. The honorable gentleman has ſaid this is a pernicious one; I truſt, when gentlemen come to conſider it, they will ſee it is quite otherwiſe.

Sir Thomas Frankland aroſe only to acquaint the Houſe, that he, yeſterday afternoon, after the Houſe broke up, was ſhewn a letter which a friend of his received from Boſton, dated March 1774, which mentioned the tea being deſtroyed, which was the cargo of Captain Gorham, as the noble Lord had mentioned.

Mr. Byng.—Sir, I cannot help riſing to oppoſe this bill. I agree with my worthy friend, that it is a moſt pernicious bill, and I fear made with no good intention, I really am ſurpriſed at the noble Lord, who ſaid his wiſh was to make their laws in America as near as poſſible to our own. Is this bill any thing like it? No, it is quite the reverſe; dragging people from one country to another, to give evidence, is ſuch a propoſition I never heard before, nor could have thought of; but, Sir, every perſon muſt know, and will allow, that the noble Lord finds his other two bills are ſo defective and dangerous, that no perſon will venture to put them into execution; he is therefore obliged to have recourſe to a third, to indemnify ſuch perſons as ſhall be concerned in executing his deſtructive project. I ſhall oppoſe this bill every time I have an opportunity, and I truſt every lover of his country will do the ſame.

He further ſaid, that whatever profeſſions of candour were thrown out, he ſhould truſt to them with great caution; that for his part theſe attacks made abroad, ſeemed to be intended to prepare mens minds for meaſures of a ſimilar nature to be enforced at home; and that the conduct and complexion of public meaſures in general wore the appearance of a ſyſtematic deſign of enſlaving the people, as well in Great-Britain as the colonies.

Lord Beauchamp,—I really am ſurprized, Sir, to hear an honorable gentleman ſay, that every perſon muſt know that the two former bills are defective. Sir, I will venture to ſay the fact is otherwiſe; every perſon muſt allow they are neceſſary for the preſervation of peace and reſtoring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty. Does the hon. gentleman think the ſoldiery at Boſton will act without they are indemnified? No; they could not. No perſon would execute the laws half ſo well, was this bill not to paſs. I think it a neceſſary bill; it will make their trials by juries like ours, which are ſo much approved of; and I ſhall give my hearty affirmative to it.

Mr. Sawbridge. Sir, I riſe to explain to the noble Lord why I think it a pernicious Bill. I am certain, that however willing I might be to bring an offender to juſtice, was I to ſee murder committed in London, my love of juſtice might induce me to go to any part of the country to appear as an evidence, but I aſſure the noble Lord I would not go over to America on any account, not for any mandate he could iſſue; and I believe that noble Lord will allow that not any ſum would induce him to go over now; therefore we have the ſame right to imagine that people in America will not come over here. I make no doubt but government will take care to bring over evidence in ſupport of their ſide, but they will not trouble themſelves with evidence on the contrary; therefore all your trials will be EX PARTE, and nothing but a mockery of juſtice. I do not mention this as an advocate for America, but as an Engliſhman.

The queſtion was then put that this Bill be read a ſecond time on Monday next.

Mr. Sawbridge deſired to know of the noble Lord if he had any objections to having it printed.

Lord North anſwered, No.

Mr. Sawbridge then ſaid, Monday would be too ſoon for the ſecond reading, there would not be time to print it by that day.

The queſtion was again put, and carried without a diviſion.

To the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

THE Intelligence received ſince the preceding letter was written, ſeems to render needleſs every attempt to prove from former tranſactions—my firſt intention, if health had permitted—that a regular plan has been invariably purſued to enſlave theſe Colonies, and that the Act of Parliament for blocking up the port of Boſton is a part of the plan. However unprecedented and cruel that meaſure is, yet ſome perſons among us might have flattered themſelves, that the reſentment of the Parliament is directed ſolely againſt that town. The laſt advices mention two bills to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the chartered conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay into a military government, and another, impowering Adminiſtration to ſend for and try perſons in England, for actions committed in that Colony.

By theſe inſtances we perceive that Adminiſtration has not only renounced all reſpect, and all appearance of reſpect, for the rights of theſe Colonies, but even the plaineſt principles of juſtice and humanity. Were the Repreſentatives of the people of Maſſachuſetts-Bay called upon to make ſatisfaction for the damage done to private property in any late tumult there? No. Yet it was known, that thoſe Repreſentatives had made an ample reparation for the injuries committed on occaſion of the ſtamp act. It was known, that the like reparation had been made by the Aſſemblies of New-York and Rhode Iſland. In ſhort, it was known that, notwithſtanding the inceſſant pains taken by many Miniſters to teaze the Coloniſts by oppreſſion and inſults into madneſs, yet they have with difficulty excited only a few tumults, for which the popular branch of the legiſlature in the ſeveral Colonies has ever been ready to atone, upon requiſitions from the Crown.

Great clamour has been raiſed at home againſt Maſſachuſetts-Bay, on account of reſolutions at ſome of their town-meetings, and other writings publiſhed in that colony; and better it were that many of them had been ſuppreſſed. The truth is—that people, animated by an ardent and generous love of liberty, ſaw, and peculiarly felt the projects againſt the freedom and happineſs of America. I know them well; and if ever a ſtate deſerved the character, they are a moral, religious, quiet and loyal people, affectionately attached to the welfare and honour of Great-Britain, and dearly valuing their dependence on her. Obſervant and ſenſible as they were of the preſent and approaching evils, ſome of them adopted a very imprudent, but what appeared to them a very peaceable and juſtifiable method, of diſcouraging Adminiſtration from proceeding in ſuch alarming and dangerous meaſures—that of ſpeaking in a high tone. Words were oppoſed to injuries, and menaces, never deſigned for execution, to inſults intolerable. What could they do? Their humble petitions were haughtily and contemptuouſly rejected. The more they ſupplicated, the more they were abuſed. By their tears, and Heaven knows many they have ſhed, their perſecutions flouriſhed, as trees by water poured on their roots. Their very virtue and paſſionate fondneſs for concord for their Mother-Country occaſioned this objected error. "Surely," ſays Solomon, "oppreſſion maketh a wiſe man mad." A ſilly man may diſregard it. In playing the fool they ſhewed their wiſdom. This is the true hiſtory of thoſe futile pieces, that produced ſo much ſolid eloquence in Great-Britain.

Riots and weak publications, by a ſmall number of individuals, are ſufficient reaſons with parliament to ruin many thouſand inhabitants of a truly reſpectable town, to diſſolve charters, to aboliſh the benefits of the writ of Habeas Corpus, and extirpate American liberty—for the principle reaches all. But in England the preſs groans with publications, ſeditious, treaſonable, and even blaſphemous. The diſcontented ſwarm over the kingdom, proclaiming their reſentments. Many enormous riots have diſturbed the public peace. The Sovereign has been inſulted in paſſing from his palace to the Parliament-houſe, on the buſineſs of the nation. Is it to be concluded from theſe facts, that the BODY OF THE PEOPLE is ſeditious and traiterous? Can his Majeſty believe, that he is thought by his Engliſh ſubjects in general to be ſuch a Prince as ſome of them have repreſented him? Will the two Houſes of Parliament acknowledge what has been ſpoken, and written, and acted againſt them in England, expreſſes the ſentiments of the kingdom? Or will they ſay, that the people of England have forfeited their liberty, becauſe ſome of them have run into licentiouſneſs? Let a judgment be formed in both caſes by the ſame rule. Let them condemn thoſe, or acquit us.

Pretences and reaſons are totally different. The provocation ſaid to be given by our Siſter-Colony, are but the PRETENCES for the exorbitant ſeverity exerciſed againſt her. The REASONS are theſe—the policy, deſpicable and deteſtable as it is, of ſuppreſſing the freedom of America by a military force, to be ſupported by money taken out of our own pockets, and the ſuppoſed conveniency of opportunity for attending this end. Theſe REASONS are evident from the Miniſter's ſpeech. The ſyſtem is formed with art, but the art is diſcoverable. Indeed, I do not believe it was expected we ſhould have ſuch early and exact intelligence of the ſchemes agitated againſt us, as we have received. Any perſon, who examines the multitude of invectitudes publiſhed in pamphlets and news-papers in Great-Britain, or the ſpeeches made in either Houſe of Parliament, will find them directed againſt the Colonies in general. The people in that kingdom have been with great cunning and labour, inflamed againſt the Colonies in general. They are deluded into a belief, that we are in a ſtate of rebellion, and aiming directly at a ſtate of independency; though the firſt is a noxious weed that never grew in our climates, and the latter is univerſally regarded with the deepeſt execrations by us—a poiſon we never can be compelled to touch, but as an antidote to a worſe, if a worſe there be—a curſe, that if any Colonies on this Continent ſhould be ſo mad as to aim at reaching, the reſt of the body would have virtue and wiſdom enough to draw their ſwords, and hew the traitors into ſubmiſſion if not into loyalty. It would be our intereſt and our duty thus to guarantee the public peace.

The Miniſter, addreſſing the Houſe of Commons, uſes ſeveral expreſſions relating to all the Colonies, and calls the ſtoppage of the port of Boſton "a puniſhment inflicted on thoſe, who have diſobeyed your authority." Is it not extremely remarkable, after ſuch a variety of charges affecting all the Colonies, that the ſtatutes of vengeance ſhould be levelled againſt a ſingle Colony? New-York, Philadelphia and Charles-Town have denied freedom of trade to ſhips, ſailing under the protection of acts of parliament. Will not the Houſe of Commons think the inhabitants of theſe places "have diſobeyed their authority," and that "a puniſhment ſhould be inflicted on them?" Why do we not hear of ſome meaſure purſued againſt thoſe cities? Are they immaculate in the eyes of Adminiſtration and Parliament? Has not each of theſe places done real damage to the Eaſt-India Company? Has there been even a requiſition of compenſation for that damage from any of them? Why is there ſuch a profound ſilence obſerved with reſpect to them? Becauſe they are judged by Adminiſtration and Parliament more innocent than the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay? No. Becauſe Adminiſtration and Parliament do us Americans the honour to think we are ſuch very ideots, that we ſhall not believe ourſelves intereſted in the fate of Boſton, but that one Colony may be attacked and humbled after another without ſhewing the ſenſe or ſpirit of beaſts themſelves, many of which unite againſt common danger.

Why were the States of Greece broken down into the tameſt ſubmiſſion by Philip of Macedon, and afterwards by the Romans? Becauſe they contended for freedom ſeparately. Why were the States of Spain ſubdued by the Carthaginians, and afterwards by the Romans? Becauſe they contended for freedom ſeparately. Why were the antient Inhabitants of the kingdom, that now harraſſes us, conquered by their Invaders? Tacitus will inform us. "Nec aliud adverſus validiſſimas gentes pro nobis utilius, quam quod in COMMUNE NON CONSULUNT. Rarus ad propulſandum commune periculum conventus. Ita dum ſinguli pugnant, omnes vincuntur.

Why did the little Swiſs cantons, and ſeven ſmall provinces of the Low Countries ſo ſucceſsfully oppoſe the Tyrants, that, not contented with an Empire founded in humanity and mutual advantages, unneceſſarily and arrogantly ſtrove to "LAY the faithful and affectionate wretches "AT THEIR FEET?" Becauſe, they wiſely regarded the intereſt of each as the intereſt of all.

Our own experience furniſhes a mournful additional proof of an obſervation made by a great and good man, Lord Preſident Forbes. "It is a certain Truth (ſays he) that all ſtates and kingdoms, in proportion as they grow great, wealthy and powerful, grow wanton, wicked and oppreſſive; and the hiſtory of all ages gives evidence of the fatal cataſtrophe of ALL SUCH ſtates and kingdoms, when the cup of their iniquity is full." Another truth," as "certain," is—that "ſuch ſtates and kingdoms," never have been, and never will be checked in the career of their "wantonneſs, wickedneſs and oppreſſion," by a people in any degree dependent upon them, but by the prudent virtuous and ſteady UNANIMITY of that people. To employ more words to elucidate a point ſo manifeſt, would be the idle attempt of gilding gold.

Surely you cannot doubt at this time, my countrymen, but that the people of Maſſachuſetts-Bay are ſuffering in a cauſe common to us all; and therefore that we ought immediately to concert the moſt prudent meaſures for their relief, and our own ſafety.

Our Intereſt depending on the preſent controverſy is unſpeakably valuable. We have not the leaſt proſpect of human aſſiſtance. The paſſion of deſpotiſm, raging like a plague for about ſeven years paſt, has ſpread with unuſual malignity through Europe. Corſica, Poland, Sweden, have ſunk beneath it. The remaining ſpirit of freedom, that lingered and languiſhed in the Parliament of France, has lately expired. What kingdom or State interpoſed for the relief of their diſtreſt fellow creatures? The contagion has at length reached Great-Britain. Her Stateſmen emulate the Nimrods of the earth, and wiſh to become "mighty hunters" in the woods of America. What kingdom or ſtate will interpoſe for our relief? The preſervation of our freedom and of every attendant bleſſing muſt be wrought out, under providence, by ourſelves. Let not this conſideration diſcourage us. We cannot be falſe to each other, without being falſe to ourſelves. We have the firmeſt foundation of union and fidelity—that we wiſh to attain the ſame things—to avoid the ſame things. The friendſhip of others might be precarious, ſuſpected, deceitful.

The infinitely great, wiſe and good Being, who gave us our exiſtence, certainly formed us for a ſtate of ſociety. He certainly deſigned us for ſuch a ſtate of ſociety, as would be productive of happineſs. Liberty is eſſential to the happineſs of a ſociety, and therefore is our right. The Father of Mercies never intended men to hold unlimited authority over men. Craft and cruelty have indeed triumphed over ſimplicity and innocence, in diſobedience to his holy laws. The Father of Mercies never intended us for the ſlaves of Britons. Craft and cruelty indeed are ſtriving to brand us with marks infamouſly denoting us to be their property, as abſolutely as their cattle. Their pretenſions to a right of ſuch power, not only oppoſe conſtitutional principles, but even partake of impiety. The ſentence of bondage againſt us is only iſſued by the frail OMNIPOTENCE of PARLIAMENT.

"Non ſic inflectere ſenſus
"Humanos edicta valent."

We cannot queſtion the juſtice of our cauſe. This conſideration will afford comfort and encouragement to our minds.

Let us therefore, in the firſt place, humbling ourſelves before our gracious Creator, devoutly beſeech his divine protection of us his afflicted ſervants, moſt unreaſonably and cruelly oppreſſed. Let us ſeriouſly reflect on our manifold tranſgreſſions, and by a ſincere repentance, and an entire amendment of our lives, ſtrive to recommend ourſelves to divine favour.

In the next place, let us cheriſh and cultivate ſentiments of brotherly love and tenderneſs amongſt us. To whom under the cope of Heaven can we look for help in theſe days of "darkneſs and trouble," but one to another. O my countrymen! Have pity one on another—Have pity on yourſelves and your children. Let us—by every tender tie implore you—let us mutually excuſe and forgive each other our weakneſs and prejudices—For who is free from weakneſſes and prejudices?) and utterly aboliſhing all former diſſenſions and diſtinctions, wiſely and kindly unite in one firm band, in one common cauſe.

If there are any men or any bodies of men on this continent, who think that an accommodation between us and Great-Britain, or that their own particular intereſt, may be advanced by withdrawing themſelves from the counſels of their countrymen, I would wiſh them moſt deliberately to conſider the conſequences that may attend ſuch a conduct. What ſtep can poſſibly be taken more directly tending to prevent an accommodation between us and Great-Britain, than ſupplying Adminiſtration with proofs of our inteſtine diviſions? What do our enemies ſo ardently wiſh for, as for theſe diviſions? Has not the expectation of theſe events encouraged the Miniſtry to treat us with ſuch unexampled contempt and barbarity? Will not the certainty of theſe events excite reſolutions in them to preſs us—to take every advantage of a people ſo induſtriouſly ſtudying and labouring to weaken and deſtroy themſelves? Then a Miniſter may with reaſon call upon the Houſe of Commons—"Now IS OUR TIME to ſtand out—to defy them—to proceed with firmneſs and without fear—to produce a conviction to ALL America that we are now in earneſt, and that we will proceed with firmneſs and vigour—until SHE SHALL BE LAID AT OUR FEET."

I appeal to every man of common ſenſe, whether any meaſure will be ſo likely to induce Adminiſtration to think of an accommodation with us, as our unanimity. Muſt not, therefore every meaſure impeaching the credit and weight of this unanimity, in the ſame degree obſtruct all accommodation? Will not every ſuch meaſure naturally produce haughtineſs, perſeverance, and freſh rigour in our oppreſſors? Will not theſe ſtill more enrage us, and place us farther from an accommodation? If the PROTECTION and PEACE we wiſh to derive from our unanimity be taken from us, by the imprudence of our brethren who break that unanimity, or deſtroy all reſpect for it in Great-Britain, and thereby encourage her to ſeize, what ſhe will certainly think, the lucky opportunity for purſuing her blows, what muſt be the conſequence? We held up a ſhield for our defence. If our brethren have pierced it through, and rendered it uſeleſs—their imprudence will, according to the uſual courſe of human affairs, compel us to change the mode of defence, and drive us into all the evils of civil diſcords.

What advantages can they gain, that can compenſate to men of any underſtanding or virtue, for the miſeries occaſioned by their bad policy. Their numbers will be too ſmall, in any manner whatever, to controul the ſentiments or meaſures of the people of America. Their conduct never can prevent the exertions of theſe Colonies in vindication of their liberty. It may by provocations render thoſe exertions more raſh and imprudent. But their numbers will be ſo extravagantly exaggerated, as all facts have been againſt us, on the other ſide of the Atlantic, that Great-Britain may be deceived and emboldened into meaſures deſtructive to herſelf and to us. We are now ſtrenuouſly endeavouring IN A PEACEABLE MANNER, by this ſingle power—the force of our UNANIMITY—to preſerve our freedom. Thoſe who leſſen that unanimity, detract from its force—will prevent its effect—and muſt be, therefore, juſtly chargeable with all the dreadful conſequences to theſe Colonies.

The third important conſideration I beg leave to recommend to my countrymen is, to draw ſuch reflections from their ſituation, as will confirm their minds in that manly noble fortitude, ſo abſolutely neceſſary for the maintenance of thoſe ineſtimable privileges, for which they are now contending. The man, who fears difficulties ariſing in the defence of freedom, is unworthy of freedom. God has given the right and the means of aſſerting it. We may reaſonably aſk and expect his gracious aſſiſtance in the reaſonable employment of thoſe means. To look for miracles, while we abuſively neglect the powers afforded us by divine goodneſs, is not only ſtupid but criminal. We are yet free—Let us think like freemen.

In the laſt place I beg leave to offer ſome obſervations concerning the meaſures that may be moſt expedient in the preſent emergency. Other nations have contended in blood for their liberty, and have judged the jewel worth the price that was paid for it. Theſe Colonies are not reduced to the dreadful neceſſity. So dependent is Great-Britain on us for ſupplies, that heaven ſeems to have placed in our hands means of an effectual yet peaceable reſiſtance, if we have ſenſe and integrity to make uſe of them. A general agreement between theſe colonies of non-importation and non-exportation, faithfully obſerved, would certainly be attended with ſucceſs. But is it now proper to enter into ſuch an agreement? Let us conſider that we are contending with our antient, venerable, and beloved parent country. Let us treat her with all poſſible reſpect and reverence: though the rulers there have had no compaſſion on us, let us have compaſſion on the people of that kingdom. And if to give weight to our ſupplications, and to obtain relief to our ſuffering brethren, it ſhall be neceſſary to lay ourſelves under ſome reſtrictions with regard to our imports and exports, let it be done with tenderneſs, ſo as to convince our brethren in Great Britain of the importance of a connexion and harmony between them and us, and the danger of driving us into deſpair. Their true intereſts and our own are the ſame; nor ſhould we admit any notion of a diſtinction, till we know their reſolutions to be unalterably hoſtile.

In the mean time, let us purſue the moſt proper methods for collecting the ſentiments of all the Britiſh Colonies in North-America, on the preſent ſituation of affairs—the firſt point, it is apprehended, to which attention ſhould be paid. This may be effected various ways. The aſſemblies that may have opportunity of meeting, may appoint deputies to attend a general congreſs, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on. Where aſſemblies cannot meet, ſuch of the people as are qualified by law to vote in election of repreſentatives may meet and appoint—or may requeſt their repreſentatives to meet and appoint.

When the inhabitants of this extended continent obſerve that regular meaſures are proſecuted for re-eſtabliſhing harmony between Great-Britain and theſe colonies, their minds will grow more calm. Proſpects of accommodation it is hoped, will engage them patiently and peaceably to attend the reſult of the public councils, and ſuch applications as, by the joint ſenſe of America, may be judged proper to be made to his Majeſty and both Houſes of parliament.

To the 89 Members, who ſigned the late ASSOCIATION.

GENTLEMEN,

AS your declarations in favour of public liberty, evince a manly firmneſs of mind, I ſtill conſider you as a reſpectable body, whoſe private virtues and political character merit attention. You were convened to review the intereſts of your conſtituents and regulate the internal policy of the province: Honourable motives to acquire eſteem, and exerciſe the wiſdom of a deliberative aſſembly. It is a futile abſurdity to ſuppoſe that a conſtitution happy and wiſe in its original principles, ſhould be unable to give her laws due weight in the remoteſt corners of the ſtate. I am ſorry that your unpleaſing opinions relative to the Boſton port-bill were ſo precipitately avowed; for errors at public meetings ſometimes deſerve a ſtronger remedy than cenſure. This evidently appears in the fate of our ſiſter colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay. Tho' your ſphere of action is at preſent circumſcribed, it may be enlarged, ſhould you purſue ſuch meaſures as reſult from united wiſdom. You are ſtill bound to the ſeveral counties you lately repreſented by the moſt endearing ties of duty and friendſhip. Review the important relations in which you ſtand to ſociety, and this noble reſearch will point out the avenues to order and peace. The injuries you do yourſelves and the people at this moment, will be felt by poſterity.

But to extend my ideas to a minuter diſcuſſion. In what manner have you diſcharged the exalted truſt repoſed in you? Without attending to the cauſe of your aſſemblage, you broached dangerous doctrines, tending to controvert the ſupremacy of Britain! Are not ſyſtems of juſtice at all times invariable? The contraction of debts with a view to decline the payment, ſtamps an ignominious ſtigma on the projectors in all climes and ſoils, under the ſun. America has no courts of final appeal to determine queſtions of law and right: I do not pretend to a comprehenſive knowledge of law, yet the dictates of ſober reaſon convince me, that we muſt diſclaim all pretenſions to honour and equity, if we countenance and protect thoſe who live on the ſpoils of their correſpondents. You had diſtinct advice from an authority of the higheſt repute, to make the buſineſs regularly before the houſe a principal object of diſcuſſion; but you departed from that through a new and refined policy, to convaſs extrajudicial acts, which haſtened your diſſolution. I cannot reconcile your

addreſs in uniting moderation and revenge in your order for a general faſt; nor ſufficiently admire your deſpicable ſarcaſm on parliamentary wiſdom: and though I highly approve an elegant pattern for ſtyle in writing, I do not think any ſtatutes directly ſanctioned by the laws of the realm, can be deemed hoſtile invaſions. The India Company is an honourable body which has diſtinct privileges as well as yourſelves, derived from charter; if theſe cannot be renewed, they will be far more miſerable, as their exiſtence and future proſperity depend upon their ſupporting the ſolid baſe of their convention. It may be argued we are contending for ſimilar rights. This I abſolutely deny; for if the wills, inclination, and caprice of ſome were gratified, the preſent form of government for which they teſtify an univerſal diſlike muſt be entirely alter'd. Their expreſſions are not delicate in the extreme; for the moſt diſreſpectful ſpeeches againſt K— and Parliament, are couched in terms ſo remote from deſign, that they are the immediate offspring of limited and ſordid conceptions. Others, enervated by the intenſe warmth of the climate, revel in the airy routine of folly and diſſipation, giving vent to their inflamed paſſions; diſſeminating falſhoods which the amazed multitude conſider as the effect of true fortitude. The dignity of the people is of intrinſic moment, your future reſolves of the utmoſt importance. Not that they can poſſibly obſtruct the ſolid purſuits of Government to maintain her ſupremacy, but as they affect the private peace of your conſtituents, whom, ſhould you be again aſſembled, you ſhould on juſt grounds defend and protect.

The revolving years ſince the memorable æra of the Stamp-act have deprived you of ſeveral loud advocates for American independence. Others, deemed your friends, grown weary of the republican road to fame, have ſacrificed their ſplendid laurels at the altar of preferment. So general a defection is a ſtriking inſtance of human inſtability.

If you examine the policy and expediency of your preſent proceedings, you will bluſh at their inconſiſtence. You muſt ſtrive to abolish Faction: that is the only honourable mode I know of to quiet the minds of the people. It is not to the paſſions and caprice of hair-brain'd zealots—to the ſanguine expectations of a few—nor to the conſummate virtue of One you ſhould look up to for relief, but to that determined authority, which is conducted with wiſdom and juſtice, towards reconciling contending parties in Britain, and confirming our union here. I know the eloquence of the late great Commoner has frequently been diſplayed in your favour; yet 'tis evident, that when he adviſed diſcretion in debate, and by his great influence in the houſe anticipated the repeal of the Stamp-act, he expected ſimilar conceſſions from You.—But alas! "Humanum eſt errare." That great aſſertor of public liberty had a ſplendid title in view, even when he braved the cenſure of the houſe of Commons in Your defence.

Amongſt the Hydra train of evils that diſhonour human nature, none is more conſpicuous than diſhoneſty. You will diſcourage it in all ranks by abſtaining from Luxury yourſelves. A ſtrict oeconomy founded on ſo forcible an example will be ſolid—may be permanent. Your dutiful applications to the Throne wanted the diſtinguiſhing marks of zealous fortitude, candour, and truth. True greatneſs was ſmothered in brooding hints at independence. Your mercenary plans were explored with an eye of ſeverity on the other ſide the atlantic, tho' confined to the contracted limits of printed petitions and addreſſes. The noble Lord at the helm, with a diſtinguiſhed firmneſs peculiar to great ſouls, refuſed to repeal the duty on Tea. If men of exalted talents are divided in their opinions concerning the rights of taxation, 'twill be a point of exceeding difficulty for us to determine by a provincial reſolve. Plundering the Tea ſhips was countenanced by men of repute in Boſton, though I am far from imagining they had any ſhare in the ſpoil. What ſurpriſes me moſt, is, that the Governor's meſſage was treated with ineffable contempt, and conſidered as an arbitrary edict. In fact, the ſame fatal arrangement invalidates their aſſociation and Yours. Not being founded on conſtitutional principles, neither can derive authority from the laws. If you weigh your legiſlative ſtrength in a full Aſſembly with the matureſt deliberation, you cannot emancipate Yourſelves from thoſe reſtrictive ties in legiſlation, which confirm the Supremacy of Britain. It was a ſimilar unwelcome truth that deſtroyed the efficacy of the Members reſolves at the London Tavern. Indeed that immaculate body could never ripen their DOSE-WROUGHT deſigns into perfection. They had juſt dreamt of queſtioning their enemies and puniſhing for contempts, as though they had been a court of Judicature, when they found out this invincible truth, THAT THEY WERE NOT LEGALLY ASSEMBLED. Thus were the views of this deſpicable Canaille checked in their riſe, obſtructed in their progreſs, and themſelves, after various heart-felt groans, firſt divided, and then annihilated. I cannot reſiſt the temptation, (though I think them unworthy of a metaphor which muſt revive the memory of the great Shakeſpear) to ſay,

"————The baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
"Leaves not a wreck behind.—"

The envy and malice of diſappointed ambition gives birth to faction at home. Deſpair in exceſs tranſmits its baleful influence here. While theſe diſaffected clouds hang over our heads, we are preſented with viſionary ideas of Republican happineſs. All Your aſſociations without doors under whatever denomination they may have been adopted, have been deſtructive of public juſtice: and you are not now to learn, that they never anſwered the purpoſes of their inſtitution. Should Britain ever (which God forbid) be overwhelmed with foreign Powers, could She in that great day of trial make requiſitions to You for aſſiſtance, ſhould all of you then unite in her defence, would it not be too late? The diſcerning policy of Government, Gentlemen, wiſhes to prevent evils of ſuch fatal tendency. You ſhould too, as your moſt eſſential concerns are ſo inſeparably interwoven with theirs.

Do you imagine general congreſſes will be permitted, or that Government will calmly ſuffer you to purſue ſuch meaſures, which if reducible to practice, would corrode her vitals and enſure your ruin. Hoping you will not perſevere in the firſt cauſe of your meeting, but aſſociate with milder principles of humanity and benevolence towards Britain, it is my earneſt wiſh you may be again convened to compoſe the grand inqueſt of this province, where the reſolves of each, combined on the ſolid principles of loyalty and freedom, may ſecure your fame to lateſt poſterity. I know that narrow ſouls will diſlike this boldneſs of expreſſion; but as ſlavery of mind is the moſt deteſtable badge of infamy, I reject the timid ſtrain, and animated by the conſcious rectitude of my intentions, and inſpired with an ardent zeal for my Prince, and the ſincereſt approbation of the conduct of his miniſter, I glory in the name of an

NORFOLK BOROUGH, June 22, 1774. } ENGLISHMAN.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

April 7th. By letters from Zant (an iſland in the Levant nigh the Morea, or the antient Peloponneſus, ſubject to Venice) of the 4th inſtant, we learn, that a ſquadron of the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of two veſſels of 48 Guns, three frigates of 24 and 28 Guns, beſides galliots, &c. came up with part of the Ruſſian fleet off Scios, and after a ſmart engagement the latter were obliged to ſheer off, with the loſs of one ſhip of 36 guns which was ſunk, beſides ſome hundreds of men killed and wounded.

LONDON, April 24.

April 10. Laſt Monday evening the following extraordinary adventure happened to an eminent phyſician of this city. As the Doctor was walking along Britain-ſtreet, about 9 o'clock in the evening, a man, very decently dreſſed overtook him, ſeemingly out of breath, ſaying he had been at the Doctor's houſe to deſire he would come and viſit his wife, who was almoſt at the laſt gaſp. The Doctor enquired what was his wife's complaint, the man anſwered a flux, which had waſted her extremely. The Doctor went with the man, to a houſe in Stable-lane, and followed him up ſtairs into a room, when the man ſhut the door, and drawing out a piſtol and an empty purſe, told him that was his wife who was quite exhauſted with a terrible evacuation, and if he did not cure her inſtantly by adminiſtering all the money about him, he muſt adminiſter two leaden pills to him. The Doctor put eleven guineas and an half into the purſe, and then the man conducted him into the ſtreet, and turning a corner, ran off and left him there. The Doctor being recovered of his fright, ſought to find the houſe again but in vain, and ſuppoſes it was an empty houſe, of which the fellow had procured the key.

This morning by virtue of an information, five of Sir John Fielding's men entered a houſe in Old Fiſh-ſtreet, where they found eight men coining of halfpence; ſeven, after a ſmart engagement, they ſecured and conducted to Wood-ſtreet Compter; their working utenſils, which filled a cart, they carried to Sir John's; it is ſuppoſed they are the ſame implements, which was at the manſion houſe laſt mayoralty, and ordered to be deſtroyed. There was only one bed in the houſe, tho' large, in which a woman ſervant lay that provided for them all, who is likewiſe taken into cuſtody.

Within this week paſt the court of France has given our court to underſtand that they ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of arming againſt Ruſſia; but with no other view than to compel him to agree to an equitable and honourable peace with the Turks. Whether we are to be lookers on or take a ſhare in this broil, a few days perhaps will give proof of.

The following droll affair happened a few days ſince. A Gentleman ſtopped at the bottom of Holburn, to have his ſhoes blacked, when the boy told him they would be much handier for him if they were off. The Gentleman accordingly gave them to the boy, who immediately ran up Field-lane with both ſhoes and buckles, and got clear off.

London April 28th, By the late proceedings of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, it is ſtrongly ſurmiſed that a ſtroke will be aimed againſt a neighbouring power, at preſent in cloſe alliance with the court of Verſailles, the land armament now carrying on thro' the ſouth weſt provinces of France, ſtrongly indicate where the Blow will fall.

24th. The Quakers are at length rouſed in defence of their rights in the colonies, and have prepared a moſt ſpirited petition to the Throne, which they mean to preſent at St. James's in full proceſſion. They have alſo, in caſe of the failure of this petition, ſubſcribed a very large ſum, which they mean to preſent to a certain great and amiable commoner to bear his expences to America, that they may reap the benefit of his advice for their future conduct.

Two Veſſels which ſailed this week out of the river, one for Philadelphia, and the other for Boſton, are full of paſſengers, tradeſmen, and their families, who have been out of employ for ſome time.

We are aſſured from a gentleman's own mouth, who heard Lord Chatham declare ſince he came to town, that ſo far from altering his ſentiments as to America, he is more than ever confirmed in the ſyſtem he has ſo often held in public, relative to that country.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

THE Inhabitants of this City and County, qualified by Law to vote for Repreſentatives, are deſired to attend at or near the State Houſe, at Three o'clock this Afternoon, to take into Conſideration and reſolve on certain Propoſitions to be laid before them. All who mean to give attendance, are deſired to be punctual to the time, that the Buſineſs may if poſſible, be entered on at three o'clock.

June 20, We hear that the tradeſmen and farmers of the city and county of Philadelphia, are determined to enter into an aſſociation, to purchaſe no more Britiſh goods (till the late acts of Parliament be repealed) if the voice of the propoſed congreſs ſhould be in favour of a non-importation agreement.

A correſpondent remarks, that to oppoſe the Britiſh Parliament (which has declared itſelf abſolute in all caſes whatſoever over the American colonies) by refuſing to import nothing but dutied articles, will be as ineffectual a ſtep to eſtabliſh the liberties of America upon a permanent foundation, at the preſent juncture, as it would be to to attempt to reſtrain a mad bull, by cutting off his tail, without aiming a blow at his virals.

At a meeting of the reſpectable body of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of the county of Cheſter, on Saturday the 18th of June, 1774. The following reſolutions were deliberately and unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

1. THAT it is an abſolute right, inherent in every Engliſh ſubject, to have the free uſe, enjoyment and diſpoſal of all his property either by himſelf or repreſentative, and that no other power on earth can legally diveſt him of it.

2. That we apprehend the act of Parliament for ſhutting up the port of Boſton (until his Majeſty's duties be duly collected, &c.) is highly arbitrary and oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, and in its conſequences may endanger the liberties of the Britiſh colonies in America.

3. That the two bills mentioned in the laſt advices from London to be paſſing in Parliament, one changing the charter'd conſtitution of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay into a military government, and the other impowering the Governor, or Lieutenant Governor to ſend any perſon or perſons to England to be tried for actions committed in that colony, are ſubverſive of every idea of liberty and ſerves as a prelude to the fate of each charter'd Britiſh colony on this continent.

4. That a congreſs of deputies from the ſaid colonies is the moſt probable mode of procuring relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining redreſs and preſerving our natural rights and liberties, and the eſtabliſhing peace and mutual confidence between the mother-country and her colonies on a conſtitutional foundation.

5. That we will concur and join with our Brethren of the city and county of Philadelphia in deſiring the Speaker of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, to write to the ſeveral Members of Aſſembly, requeſting them to meet in the city of Philadelphia on any day, not later than the firſt of Auguſt next, to take into their ſerious conſideration our very alarming ſituation, to appoint deputies to attend at a general congreſs for the colonies, at ſuch time and place as ſhall be agreed on.

As the notice of this meeting was but ſhort, it is agreed that a general meeting be fixed on Saturday the 25th inſtant, at the dwelling houſe of Jacob James at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in Goſhen, at one o'clock, P. M. in order to chuſe a Committee of Correſpondence, and to reſolve on ſuch other modes or propoſitions as may be moſt likely to attain redreſs from thoſe grievances that the colonies now groan under; at which time and place all thoſe who are entitled to vote for Members of Aſſembly, and wiſh well to their poſterity and American liberty, are requeſted to attend and give their advice in this alarming criſis.

NORFOLK, June 30.

On Wedneſday the 22d. inſtant, died at Williamſburg, after a ſhort and violent illneſs, in the 32d year of his age, Mr. HUGH M'MIKEN, Merchant in this place.

In him were happily united the qualities of a gentleman, and of a merchant: the frankneſs of his manners, generoſity of ſpirit, and delicacy of ſentiment, well entitled him to the firſt character; and in the latter his aſſiduity, candor and honeſty, were exemplified through a very extenſive courſe of buſineſs.

In the private relations of life he approved himſelf, a moſt dutiful ſon, an affectionate brother and kinſman; and under theſe endearing ties will his loſs be accordingly deplored. The memory of his virtues, which promiſed a conſolation to the declining age of his venerable parent, will but more embitter her grief, and bring her gray hairs with ſorrow to the grave.

In a ſocial view, he was not leſs worthy of eſteem. Poſſeſs'd of great goodneſs of heart and underſtanding, a ſteady mind, chearful temper, and of an eaſy fortune; he maintained with due luſtre, the character of a ſincere friend, an amiable and entertaining companion, a patron to the diſtreſſed and poor, and an uſeful member of the community: and in thoſe different lights, will his death be regreted by his afflicted friends, and the ſociety in which he lived; this memory be preſerv'd and rever'd.

On Friday laſt came on the Election of a Mayor for this Borough when George Abyvon Eſq. was unanimouſly Elected,——Same Day Mr. Robert Taylor, was choſen a Member of the Common Council.

June 27th, This Forenoon was launched at Tanner's Creek, A large Ship about 800 Hogſheads Burden, being the largeſt Veſſel ever built here.

Writs for the Election of Burgeſſes to ſerve in the enſuing General Aſſembly for the 11th of Auguſt next, were iſſued for this County and Borough, and Princeſs Anne County, and proclaimed laſt Sunday, the Election for this Borough comes on the 18th, of July, for Norfolk County, the 20th, ditto. for Princeſs Anne County, the 22d.

Yeſterday arrived here, His Excellency John Earl of Dunmore, Governor of this Colony.

*** Remarks on Governor Johnſon's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, and Sly Boots in our Next.
VINDEX, will be inſerted in our Next.

ARRIVALS at NORFOLK.

SLOOP AGATHA, THOMAS EDGAR Maſter, from ANTIGUA, with Rum and Sugar; BRIG JOHN, Capt. KENNEDY from HISPANIOLA, with Molaſſes; BRIG GEORGE, WILLIAM GRYMES Maſter, from HISPANIOLA, with Molaſſes.

SAILED; BRIG JACKEY, Capt. THOMSON for GLASGOW, with Wheat.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, near the ſouth branch of Meherrin River, in Mecklenburg county, A Negro man, named BOB, about five feet nine inches high, 26 years old, Virginia born, is very ſenſible, has bad teeth, and a ſmall mark on his upper lip; his forehead which is fleſhy, hangs much over his eyes, and makes a dent in his noſe joining his forehead. He is a little bow-legged, and his feet are large; can make ſhoes, play on the fiddle, and is fond of ſinging with it; he paſſes as a free man, and calls himſelf Robert Chavers He broke Norfolk goal in May laſt, was ſeen at Craney iſland, and is ſuppoſed to be gone towards Hampton. Whoever delivers him to me ſhall have the above Reward, or FIVE POUNDS to ſecure him in any goal ſo that I get him again. I forewarn all Maſters of Veſſels from taking him out of the colony at their peril.

RICHARD WITTON Junior.

June 29th, 1774.

Norfolk, June 29th, 1774.

To the Public.

HUGH MILLER of this place, and the Subſcriber had a Settlement firſt of this month, from which time neither of us are liable for the tranſactions of the other.

JOHN PRESTON.

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his STORE in PASQUOTANK County, NORTH CAROLINA: TWENTY likely SLAVES; Conſiſting of Men, Boys, and Girls; juſt Imported in the Brigantine CHARLOTTE, Capt. BATTIE from the Coaſt of GUINEA.

THOMAS HUMPHRIES.

June 29, 1774.

To be SOLD or CHARTERED for the Weſt-Indies or the Northward,

The SLOOP AGATHA,
THOMAS EDGAR Maſter,

BURTHEN 3200 Buſhels of Grain, 18 months old, with Cedar Top timbers. For Terms apply to JOHN SHEDDEN and Co.

Who have for ſale, a quantity of choice Antigua Rum and Sugar.

June 29th, 1774.

THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Maſter;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKET, to go conſtantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having Goods to ſhip, by directing them to the Subſcriber, may depend on the greateſt Care being taken of them; and ſhould the Veſſel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He propoſes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK GAZETTE.

To Lord N—th.

WHAT cou'd induce thee, North, thus to engage
With freedoms ſons, and 'gainſt them war to wage;
For ſhame, vain man; give up ſo curs'd a cauſe,
Let Boſton ruled be by its own laws.
Thyſelf muſt own, Boſtonians injur'd are,
By thee, with Sawny W—d—b—n, and many more;
How mean the reaſons are, which thou aſſigns,
For all thy evil deeds, and d—d deſigns.
Becauſe thy predeceſſors err'd, when they
The Stamp-Act plann'd, in order to defray
Th' enormous ſums, which they themſelves had ſpent,
In ways moſt vile; which B—te, doth now repent;
Is this thy reaſon; why thou can't deſiſt,
Once having err'd, in error will perſiſt,
Until ſuch time as Boſton ſhall agree
To reimburſe, for all that curſed Tea;
Which for no other reaſon was ſent over,
Than to thy dark deſigns to give a colour.
In a few years, theſe colours black will be,
And none ſo much deſpis'd, as N—th ſhall be.
What N—th is now, B—te was not long ago;
What N—th will be, a little time will ſhow.
When he is in his grave, deep ſunk with ſhame,
His ſons ſhall ſpeak, with horror of his name;
And while he yet remaineth on the earth,
May they with one voice curſe him for their birth,
And then may he be plung'd ſo deep in ſhame,
That even Satan, mayn't endure his name.
Such curſes N—th, are juſtly to thee due;
And not much leſs to W—d—b—n than you,
Shou'd heaven have in ſtore, a curſe unknown,
May it on N—th, and W—d—b—n, come down.
What put it in thy head, vain man that thou,
Low at thy feet, America cou'd bow?
Do'ſt think, thou mean, deſigning, ſelfiſh man,
That thee, and all thy friends, cou'd form a plan.
Thy Quixotte-like deſigns, for to make good;
Then wou'd thy greatneſs purchas'd be by blood;
Which blood if ſpilt, will loud for vengeance cry
On thee, and all thy perj—r'd friends, who try
By ways as black as h—ll, to gain Court-praiſe;
As thou thyſelf hath done, in former days;
But now ſo independant, art thou grown,
Thou thinks, that all muſt tremble at thy frown.
Thy independancy will ſoon expire
At any rate, L—d N—th can not be higher.
He now is at the ſummit of his wiſhes,
And down like B—te ſhall fall with public hiſſes.

NANSEMOND, June 21, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONDON FEB. 14, 1774

WHEREAS Richard Rogers left England about the year 1750. and went to America. He the ſaid Richard Rogers hath not been heard of ſince the year 1754, at which time he reſided in Lunenburg county in Virginia, and kept a ſchool there; and, in a letter dated in September, in the ſaid year 1754, he ordered to direct to him "In Lunenburgh county, Virginia, to the care of Mr. Clement Read, clerk of Lunenburgh court;" and added, "That gentleman is much eſteemed, and generally known by moſt gentlemen in Virginia," or to direct to him "at Mr. John Speed's in Lunenburgh county, to be left to the care of Mr. Theophilus Field, merchant, at Bowling's Point, on Appomatox river, Virginia." And, as the ſaid Richard Rogers (if living) is heir at law to his late uncles Theophilus Rogers, Robert Rogers, and Timothy Rogers, all deceaſed, he therefore is deſired to ſend an account where he lives, to any of his relations in the county of Northampton; or if any Gentleman above mentioned, or any other perſon, will pleaſe to give information of him, (whether living or dead, or where he died) to Mr. Henry Adams, attorney at law in Mark-Lane, London, or to Mr. Thomas Coales, at the Bank of England, the favour will be gratefully acknowledged by the friends of the ſaid Richard Rogers, and all reaſonable expences will be paid by the ſaid Mr. Coales. Apply alſo to James Rivington, Bookſeller, in New-York.

NORFOLK, June 30th,

For SALE,

At the Weſt Corner Store near the Market, for Ready Money, at the very LOWEST PRICES.

OLD SPIRIT:

RUM, Sugar, Molaſſes, Loaf Sugar, Hyſon and Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Firkin Butter, Pepper, Pimento, or Alſpice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mace, Indigo, Blue, Copperas, Cotton, Rice, White Lead, Red and yellow Oker ground in Oil, Green Paint, Lintſeed Oil, Train Oil, Madeira and Teneriff Wine, Oznaburgs, Iriſh Linen, Sheeting, Check, Strip'd Holland, Muſlins, Cambricks, Lawns, Men and Womens Shoes, Hats, Gloves and Stockings, Cloaks, Bonnets, Ribbons, Hoes, Axes, Nails of all ſorts, Hand-Saws, Drawing Knives, Cutlery and Crockery, Superfine Cloths, Broad and Narrow Cloths, Scarlet and White Flannel, Scarlet Frize, Tammies, German Serges, Sagathys, Duroys, Camblets, Shalloons, Durants, Thickſets, Scotch Carpets, Deſk Furniture, Copper Sauce Pans, Copper Fiſh Kettles, Sea Compaſſes, Speaking Trumpets, Lanthorns, Cotton and Wool Cards, Braſs and Iron Rim door Locks, Stock Locks, Pad Locks, Cloſet Locks, Cheſt and Cupboard Locks, Hair and Lawn Sieves, Hearth Bruſhes, Brooms, Ship and Houſe Carpenters Axes and Adzes, Coopers Axes and Adzes, Pewter Baſons, Diſhes and Plates, Pewter Bed Pans, Porringers, Chamber-Pots, Hard mettal Water plates, Chafing Diſhes, Steel Coffee Mills, Augers, Chizells, large Funnells, Block Tin Coffee Pots, Copper ditto, Frying Pans, Spades, Scythes, Reap Hooks, Bottle Corks, Garden Watering Pots, Deep Sea and Hand Lead Lines, Tongs and Shovels, Rich Damaſk, Sattin, Perſian, and other Silks,—Fine Lace, Ladies paſte Buckles, Necklaces and Ear-Rings.

JUST IMPORTED
FROM LONDON
BY
JOHN GOODRICH, & Co.
AND TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR
READY MONEY, only;
Next door to MAJOR FARMER'S NORFOLK,

A COMPLETE Aſſortment of European Goods; they have alſo the ſame at their Store in PORTSMOUTH.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the beſt Encouragement,

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molaſſes and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co.

KEMP's Landing, JUNE 13th, 1774.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the PUBLIC, that he has opened Shop at KEMP's Landing, where he propoſes Practicing the ſeveral Branches of PHYSICK, SURGERY, and MIDWIFRY.——Diligent and conſtant Attendance will be given, and the moſt moderate Charges made

By their obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HODGSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE, 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,
GENUINE MADEIRA Wine,
Six Years Old,

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Indigo, Geneva, in Caſes and Caſks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Alſo Flour, and Ship Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY

Wants a Place, as Tutor in a Gentleman's Family,

A YOUNG Man of unexceptionable character, who has had a liberal education at a very noted ſeminary of learning in a neighbouring province; and is capable of teaching Arithmetic, Geometry, and Algebra, with their application to the moſt uſeful branches of the Mathematics, as Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Menſuration, Gauging, Dialling, Navigation, Surveying, Conic Sections, the doctrine of Projectiles, Geography, uſe of the Globes, Projection of the Sphere, Aſtronomy, &c. As natural Philoſophy, and the Mathematics have always been his moſt favourite ſtudies, he hopes his abilities and mode of teaching, will afford complete ſatisfaction to any Gentleman who employs him.

N. B. A line directed to J. W. M. M. and left at Meſſrs. Duncan & Co's. Printing-Office, Norfolk; or at Meſſrs. Purdie and Dixon's Williamſburg, will meet due notice.

NORFOLK, June 23, 1774.

PRINCESS ANNE, June 16th, 1774.

RUN away from the SUBSCRIBER two Negro Men and a Negro Woman, namely, Peter, a ſlim young man about twenty five years old, a dark Mulatto a little pock marked, with a ſullen look and buſhy head, born in Jamaica. Will, a ſtout fellow, an AFRICAN; about 25 Years of Age: Scar'd on the Cheeks after his Country Faſhion, his Right Fore-Finger and Left-Thumb Nails off, Part of one of his Toes off, ſpeaks very little Engliſh. Candace, a dark Mulatto Wench, about 20 Years Old, a VIRGINIAN, much marked with a whip, very Artful. Whoever will apprehend them or either of them, ſo that I Get them again, ſhall have the Following REWARDS. For PETER, Ten Dollars, For WILL. Four Dollars, and For CANDACE, Two Dollars, and all reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM HANCOCK.

PORTSMOUTH, June, 25, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Courſe at this Place, the beſt two Heats in three, on Tueſday the 20th of September, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the ſaid Purſe, which are to be ſeen in the Hands of Mr. RICHARD NESTER Merchant there, with whom all Horſes ſtarting for ſaid Purſe are to be entered, the Day before the Race at fartheſt. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is alſo propoſed to have two more Races, one on the Wedneſday following, for 50 l. the other on Thurſday, for 30 l. which will be advertiſed particularly, as ſoon as the Subſcriptions are full.

NORFOLK, June 30th, 1774.

BIRD, and HACKETT,
GUNSMITHS and CUTLERS,
At the ſign of the Croſs Guns, on Woodſide's Wharf.

BEG leave to inform the public, that they make all Guns and Piſtols, in the neateſt manner, and mend and clean old Guns. Likewiſe all ſorts of Swords made, mended, and mounted, Cutlery made, and mended, Razors, Surgeons Inſtruments Ground and Set, in the beſt manner and at the loweſt terms, for Ready Money. All orders from the Country, will be carefully compleated with diſpatch.

N. B. They make Cocks Gafts, (warranted.)

SAMUEL BLEWS,
From BIRMINCHAM.

At his Shop, in Church-Street, NORFOLK,

MAKES and ſells all ſorts Locks, Hinges, Screws, Tongues and Cheaps for Silver Smiths, and in general every thing belonging to the White ſmiths Buſineſs. Finiſhed in the Strongeſt and neateſt manner, at reaſonable rates, and upon ſhort notice.

Likewiſe Locks for Stores, which cannot be pick'd.

N. B. Orders from Town, and Country, will be fully attended to and punctually anſwered.

For SALE,

ONE Lot and a half of Land ſituate in the Town of PORTSMOUTH, and lying on the Water, adjoining the Wharf now in the occupation of Meſſrs. JOHN MITCHELL, and Co.

For terms apply to ANDREW RONALD.

NORFOLK, June 29th, 1774.

NORFOLK, June 29th, 1774.

DELIVERED to the Subſcribers by Captain THOMAS CUMMING of the Ship SUCCESS of London, Four parcels of Goods, marked I. S. No 1. to 4. The Owner is deſired to apply for them.

JOHN BROWN and Co.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK, an Apprentice Boy, named William Forbes, about 20 years of Age, a Silver Smith by Trade, had on, when he went away a Bearſkin Jacket lin'd with white Flannel, a pair of white Breeches, white Shirt, thread Stockings, a pair Engliſh made Shoes, with Pinchbeck pierced Buckles, He ſtoops in his Shoulders; wears his own Hair, ſometimes tied, a little knock knee'd; he is very much given to drink, and when drunk, affects to imitate the Iriſh accent.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Apprentice, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber in NORFOLK, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward. I forwarn all Maſters of veſſels, and others from harbouring him at their Peril.

June 15th, 1774. JAMES MURPHREE.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER, to any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,
The
BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Veſſel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th, Inſtant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings, Alſo Salt Butter, in Firkins; Hogs Lard in ſmall Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertiſements, Eſſays, and Articles of News, for VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inſerted.—Advertiſements of a moderate Length, for 3 s. the firſt time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12s. 6d. per Annum.